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LETTER DATED 16 JUNE 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and English, of a declaration on the situation in Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at their ministerial meeting held at Luxembourg on 15 June 1992 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Declaration on the situation in Yugoslavia

The Community and its member States recall their support for United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and stress once again the need for its full implementation. The sole purpose of the sanctions decided upon is to find a peaceful and equitable solution to the Yugoslav crisis. They are not motivated by hostility against the Serbian and Montenegran people.

The Community and its member States welcome and support United Nations Security Council resolution 758 (1992) of 8 June and the steps taken by the Secretary-General to secure the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, and with the assistance of UNPROFOR. They welcome the active participation of Member States in this operation. They are ready to assist the Secretary-General in any manner which would facilitate the immediate delivery of urgently needed humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They also call upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies in achieving their aim of helping the long-suffering people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Community and its member States also support the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport, and express the hope that this may be the beginning of a process of normalization which will bring peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina in its entirety. They welcome the last cease-fire brokered by the United Nations and urge all parties to respect it. In this context, they also take note of the unilateral measures announced by the Serbs of Bosnia, expect that they will comply with these, and call upon the other parties in the conflict to reciprocate.

The Community and its member States welcome Lord Carrington's decision to visit Sarajevo with Ambassador Cutileiro, once the airport has been reopened, to reconvene the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina held under the aegis of the EC Peace Conference. They reaffirm once again that only a political negotiated settlement on the basis of the principles agreed by the three main political parties of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 18 March 1992 may bring a lasting and just solution to the outstanding problems of the Republic.

The Community and its member States, therefore, urge the leaders of those parties to fully assume their historical responsibilities and call upon them to state publicly and unreservedly their readiness to resume the constitutional talks and their willingness to participate in them in good faith.

The Community and its member States noted that the situation in Kosovo is potentially dangerous and urge all parties to show the necessary restraint and sense of responsibility. They urge the authorities in Belgrade to refrain from further repression and engage in serious dialogue with representatives of Kosovo. Failure to do so would impede their prospect for the restoration of normal relations with the international community. The Community and its member States recall that frontiers can only be changed by peaceful means and remind the inhabitants of Kosovo that their legitimate quest for autonomy should be dealt with in the framework of the EC Peace Conference. They also call upon the Albanian Government to exercise restraint and to act constructively.